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CIA admits employ Khadafy in Li

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WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency said yesterday that some of its employees, without its knowledge, supported former CIA agent Edwin Wilson in his allegedly illegal dealings with Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy.

Wilson and another former CIA official, Frank Terpil, were indicted by a federal grand jury here April 25, 1980, on charges of illegally supplying Khadafy with explosives timers, setting up a terrorist training school in Libya and conspiring to commit a political assassination for Khadafy.

In a related development, in yesterday's editions of the New York Times, Philip Taubman and Jeff Gerth reported that 10 men trained as Green Berets by the Army Special Forces were employed by the Libyan government to train terrorists in 1977.

Taubman and Gerth said that, according to participants and federal investigators, the men went to Libya with the knowledge and endorsement of the U.S. Army and that they apparently believed they were infiltrating the Libyan government on behalf of the CIA.

The Times said the project was organized by Wilson and that, while the CIA denied any involvement in the scheme, many participants and investigators believe that it had at least the tacit approval of the agency.

In a brief statement yesterday, agency spokesman Dale Peterson did not mention the most recent allegations, but said that as a result of the indictment of Wilson and Terpil in 1980, two CIA employees were forced to resign by the agency's director at that time, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

He declined to name the employees, but several law enforcement sources identified them as Patry Loomis and William Weisenburger.

In the June 14, 1981, edition of the New York Times Magazine, Seymour Hersh reported that in 1976 Wilson brought Loomis and Weisenburger to meetings with officials of American Electronic Laboratories of Falls Church, Va.

Hersh identified the company as a longtime CIA contractor and said the presence of Loomis and Weisenburger helped persuade the company's

"The investigation establishes that there was no official encouragement or involvement (in Wilson's activities) by the CIA. Some employees were found to have provided support without agency knowledge and action was taken against them," Peterson said.

Peterson said the two employees



Adm. Stansfield Turner
Forced two to resign

were the subject of a public statement by Turner on April 26, 1977, which the CIA made available to news organizations that had inquired about the case. In the 1977 statement, Turner said, "I have today received and accepted the resignations of two employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. ... They displayed a lack of professionalism and judgment. ... These two individuals were performing services which were not authorized by the CIA on behalf of friends who happened to be former CIA officers."

Turner said he would not tolerate such unauthorized activity and that the two men apparently had acted independently of each other.

In Honolulu, a former master sergeant with the U.S. Army Special Forces said Tuesday night that a man who passed out \$100 bills "like Green Stamps" recruited him and other ex-Green Berets to go to Libya four years ago to train terrorists, as the

thinking it was an operation engineered by the CIA.

He said he was on active duty with a Special Forces unit at Fort Bragg, N.C., when he was recruited to form a small band of former Green Berets to undertake a special mission. Thompson said he contacted U.S. counterintelligence officials and was told to play along to see what would happen.

Today he is confused and frightened.

Federal authorities "won't talk to me or tell me where I stand," he said.

"They say I don't have a need to know. I'm caught in the middle."

The operation actually was set up by Wilson, according to the Times.

Wilson, now a fugitive believed to be living in the Libyan city of Tripoli, had a deal with Khadafy to supply and train terrorists, federal authorities say.

The first Green Beret contingent, including Thompson, traveled to Libya late in July 1977, where they briefed Libya's intelligence chief, Abdul Senussi, the Times said.

Thompson's first contact came from a man who identified himself as Pat Loomis in a series of telephone calls that began July 21, 1977, he said.

The next day he met with Loomis and a man named Ken Conklin at a motel in Fayetteville, N.C., where Loomis identified himself as a CIA agent getting ready to leave the agency after "coming out of deep cover in Indonesia with the aircraft industry."

Loomis asked him to recruit four or five others who had the expertise of a Special Forces "A Team" — a team capable of handling almost any assignment — Thompson said.

"Then he came out with a roll of \$100 bills and handed them around like Green Stamps," he said, adding that Loomis told him each man would get about \$4,500 a month plus a bonus.

Thompson said he checked with his counterintelligence contacts and was told, "We can find nothing wrong with this operation. It's completely legal and aboveboard. Go ahead as you desire."

Loomis then directed Thompson to get his team together and travel to Washington. He said he told Loomis at the time he was keeping the coun-